

TO RESPECT LIVES OF CHINESE, REPLY TO PEKING'S NOTE

Germany Insists That She
Was Driven To Adopt
Extreme Measures

PRECAUTIONS HERE

Vice-Minister Of Navy
Coming to aid Admiral
Sah In Guard Duties

FENG IS CONVINCED

Now Entirely Favors Break
If China's Desires Are
Not Complied With

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Shanghai, February 23.—The German reply to China's protest against ruthless submarine warfare says that Germany has been driven to extreme measures and promises to respect the lives of Chinese.

Peking, February 26.—On instructions from the Minister of the Navy, the Vice-Minister, Admiral Tiao Chia-hsiang, left for Shanghai, yesterday, in order to co-operate with Admiral Sah. Chen-ping in precautionary measures.

Feng Favors Breach

Yesterday evening, President Li Yuan-hung gave a banquet at which Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, Premier Tuan Chi-jui, the other members of the Cabinet and prominent officials were present, after which a conference was held to consider the German policy. It is understood that the views expressed were unanimous. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang is now entirely in favor of a break with Germany, in the event of her non-compliance with China's protest.

The Vice-President is making a longer stay in the capital than he at first intended. According to the Chinese papers, a certain section of the Kuomintang is striving to retain him in Peking, in order to leave the important post at Nanking vacant, with the hope of filling it with one of their own leaders.

All China Shut to Germans

Paris, February 24.—M. Lanesan, formerly Governor of Indo-China, in a leader in Le Petit Parisien, recalls that, when the Kaiser, in 1897, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the murder of two missionaries, to obtain from the Chinese Government the magnificent bay and rich territory of Kiaochow, situated in the very heart of China, he did not conceal his intention to establish the domination of the German Empire over the Far East.

In order to make the European Powers accept his invading and encroaching policy, he imagined the "yellow peril" and then developed the Kiaochow establishment into a vast fortress, from which an important railroad system started, which would have enabled him to impose his militarism on China, but now, expatriated from that colony by the Japanese army and navy, Germany is morally driven out of the Chinese Republic by the Peking Government and, since Japan is already at war against Germany, it is practically the whole of the Far East which is being shut against German ambition and craving.

Japan Will Only Agree To Partial Concessions

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Peking, February 26.—The Peking Jih-pao reports that Japan, in the case of China siding with the Entente Powers, will agree to the suspension of the payment of the part of the Boxer indemnity due to Germany, but that the Japanese Government will consent to a revision of the tariffs only to a very limited extent. Japan will not agree to the abolition of extra-territoriality. The members of the Entente will probably follow Japan's attitude.

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has had several meetings with Pre-

27,000 More Tons British Shipping Sunk During The Week-End; Flagless U-Boat

One Which Torpedoed Athos Showed Neither Ensign
Nor Number; American Liner Runs Gauntlet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—The British steamers Belgur, Wathfield (3,612 tons), the barque Invercauld (1,416 tons) and two smacks, have been sunk, a total of 9,000 tons. The vessels sunk reported on Friday totalled over 18,000 tons.

It is reported that the Americans on board the Swedish s.s. Skogland have been saved.

One European and three of the Chinese crew of the Holt Line s.s. Perseus are missing.

One of the worst cases of deliberate brutality by a German submarine at present recorded is revealed in the case of a Lowestoft smack, which was stopped on the 13th, when 46 miles from land. The skipper and crew were ordered on board the submarine and a German sailor placed bombs on board the smack, after collecting all the provisions.

The skipper and crew of the smack were then ordered into a boat and told to pull away. They were picked up sixty-eight hours later, after exposure to bitter cold and heavy weather, being without food or water the whole time.

Report Rev. Haden's Death

Washington, February 23.—The American Consul at Malta telegraphs that the Reverend Robert Haden, an American missionary from Soochow,

was drowned through the torpedoing of the M. M. mail-boat Athos, in the Mediterranean, on the 17th, when the ship was 210 miles east of Malta. Mr. Haden was drowned when returning to the Athos to assist others.

The submarine showed neither flag nor number.

U. S. Liner Runs Gauntlet
New York, February 23.—A newspaper correspondent on board the American liner Philadelphia (10,786 tons), which has arrived from Liverpool, being the first American liner to run the gauntlet of submarine, says that the ship left Liverpool, in disregard of the German blockade orders, without the prescribed markings, and passed through the danger-zone practically without altering her regular course. She met an abundance of British ships, but saw no signs of the pirates.

Of 200 first-class passengers on the boat, sixty-one sailed full of cheerfulness, despite the presence of reporters on the boat-train, who were seeking information concerning the identity of the passengers, obviously with a view to obituary notices. There were 66 second-class and 114 third-class passengers, the latter including the crew of the torpedoed American s.s. Housatonic.

Have, February 23.—Two Brazilian steamers have arrived which left Cape Verde on January 31 and February 4.

Britain Now Wanting Men More Than Ever

Australian Premier Says All
Dominions Asked to Send
Further Drafts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, February 23.—Speaking in the House of Representatives, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, declared that the need for men is now greater than in October and all the Dominions have been asked to send more.

King Has High Hopes Of The New School For Oriental Study

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, Feb. 23.—Opening the School of Oriental Studies, today, the King emphasized the wide scope and vast importance of its work, in affording fresh opportunities for study to those services which had been pioneers of progress and instruments of good government in India and Egypt and furnishing with fuller technical equipment the pioneers of commerce and industry who, in each successive generation, undertook the duty of upholding the honor and fame of British trade in the East. Its work would also serve to develop the existing sympathy between Britons and the Japanese.

If the school happily succeeded in imparting to the pupils it sent out as teachers of unselfish government and civilised commerce a clearer comprehension of the thoughts and lives of the diverse races of the East, its good effects would extend far beyond the immediate technical results.

The ancient literature and art of India were of unique interest in the history of human endeavor. His Majesty looked to the school to quicken public interest in the intellectual traditions of India and to promote and assist the labors of students in the departments of knowledge, to the mutual advantage of both countries.

The School was about to open its doors in the midst of an unparalleled crisis in the history of the world. For more than two years, the peoples of His Majesty's Dominions had loyally and devotedly vied with each other in offering their blood and treasure for the prosecution of a righteous war.

The sense of common sacrifice and endeavor had drawn them all nearer to one another in feeling and sympathy. Meanwhile, the peaceful labors of the School, in spreading accurate and scientific knowledge of Eastern life and thought, would foster the spirit of loyalty and patriotism and knit together still closer the many nations of the East.

Sykes Clears Persia Of Brigand Dangers

Re-opens Road to Bushire, Al-
lowing Revival of Trade
With the Gulf

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 23.—The Times states that, from Bunder Abbas, on the south coast of Persia, the column commanded by Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes went to Kermun, Yazd, Isfahan and Shiraz. The arrival of the column at Isfahan relieved the population of their fear of an attack by robber tribes. Sir Percy Sykes opened up the road to Ahwaz, after a brisk encounter with brigands, enabling 12,000 loads of merchandise to be taken to Isfahan.

When marching from Isfahan to Shiraz, which was reached in the middle of November, Sir Percy Sykes made a forced march and surrounded a village in which there was a robber band and captured it. Sir Percy Sykes and the Governor-General of Persia received a great reception on their arrival at Shiraz. Those who benefited by lawlessness were hostile but incapable of much harm.

Sir Percy Sykes took over charge of the Persia Gendarmerie the day after his arrival, having explained matters to the officers, who, alike, were relieved that the arm of the central authority at Teheran had at length reached so far.

One of the most important tasks undertaken by Sir Percy Sykes during his stay at Shiraz has been the opening up of the road to Bushire, enabling a revival of trade with the Persian Gulf. The presence of the column has had a very favorable effect throughout the province of Persia.

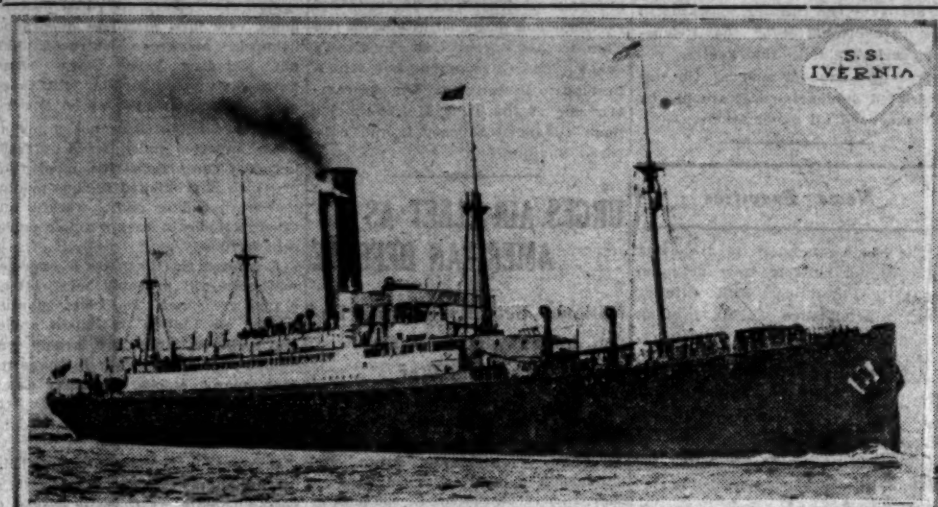
Estimate for British Army of Five Million

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—The army estimates issued today provide for five million men, exclusive of those serving in India.

Two Infernal Machines Are Ex-
ploded in a Shipyard
At Bilbao

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, February 23.—Two bombs have exploded in a ship-yard in Bilbao. German agents are suspected.

Ivernia Sunk by Submarine; 153 Persons Missing



The British Admiralty has announced that the transport Ivernia, which formerly was a Cunard liner of that name, has been sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine, with a probable loss of 120 soldiers and thirty-three of the crew. Before being taken over by the government the Ivernia was in the New York branch of the Cunard service. She made her last trip to New York in August, 1914. Since that time her movements as a troop carrier have been known only to the military authorities and the Admiralty.

MUNICIPALITY OF N.Y. ASK FOOD LEGISLATION

Would Buy Supplies For Sale
To Hungry Poor People
At Cost Price

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 23.—The Municipality has asked the State Legislature to pass legislation to enable the city to buy food-stuffs to sell to the poor at cost price.

Menace Duma Opening With Workers' Strike

Receive Him Any Violence Will
Be Forcibly Repressed;
Miliukoff's Appeal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, February 24.—The re-opening of the Duma, on the 27th, is awaited with apprehension, owing to the efforts to induce workmen to strike and march to the Duma. General Khabaloff, in a proclamation, reminds workmen of the existence of martial law and says that any violence will be forcibly repressed.

Speculative Buying Of Food Prohibited

British Food Controller Warns
Against Corners Designed
To Raise Prices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique: The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, notifies that speculative buying and the cornering of food-stuffs, with a view to raising prices, will not be tolerated.

Crown Prince Claims Has Won Big Victory

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
New York, February 23.—The army of the German Crown Prince, south of Ripont, in the Champagne, has stormed the key-position of the French on Height 185.

Zeppelin Violates Dutch Neutrality

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, February 24.—The Dutch Minister at Berlin has protested concerning a German airship which flew over Holland on the 17th.

BORDEN VISITS KING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—The King received Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, in audience today.

Control on the Spot Is Necessary to Hold British China Trade

H. and S. Bank Chairman Pleads
For Old Energy and Enter-
prise Which Gained It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Hongkong, February 24.—At today's meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the chairman of the board of directors said that he had no doubt that the competition for China's trade after the war will be keener than ever. While the Government can do much, Government measures can never take the place of the old energy and enterprise of the merchants, which have built up Great Britain's vast overseas trade.

To retain and increase the captured trade, this energy will be more necessary than ever and, for its full development, it is desirable that as much control as possible shall be vested in the man on the spot, to enable him to compete successfully in the struggle.

The chairman described the Customs and Salt Gabelle as the bulwarks of China's credit. They justified the hope that their admirable administration will be adopted as the model for the foundation of wider fiscal and financial reforms, which are the pressing need of the hour and the master-key of future national progress.

The chairman drew attention to the short-sightedness of the Chinese authorities in continuing to permit impossible regulations, which hinder the development of the natural riches of the soil and what lies under the soil of China.

TORPEDO SINKS ITALIAN ARMY TRANSPORT MINAS

Was Taking Troops to Salonica;
Part of Regiments On
Board Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, February 23.—The Italian transport Minas, when on a voyage to Salonica, was torpedoed and sunk, 160 miles west of Cape Matapan, on the 15th. Part of the troops on board were saved.

MAIL NOTICES

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Feb. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Nigata M. Mar. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 8
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.E.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela... Mar. 4
Per T.E.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23
The Canadian mail of February 9 is due here today. Left Nagasaki yesterday, at 1.30 p.m., per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan.

STARVING WOMEN LOOT AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE SHOPS

March Behind Red Flag, Clam-
oring for Bread; Strikes
Are Spreading

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 23.—Strikes in Germany are spreading. Hundreds of women and children, headed by a red flag and clamoring for bread, looted the shops of Aix-la-Chapelle, recently.

Australian Laborites Strictly Independent

Oppose Prolongation of Parlia-
ment as Involving Im-
perial Interference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, February 23.—The Labor Party has decided to oppose the motion to be brought forward by the Premier, Mr. W. M. Hughes, for the prolongation of Parliament for six months, on the ground that it involves Imperial interference.

Canadians' Record In Raiding Beaten

London Regiment Now Holds
Best with 120 Prisoners;
Killed 300 Prussians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that a London regiment has wrested from the Canadians the record for the most successful raid, by bringing back 120 prisoners, all Prussians and five machine-guns and killing at least three hundred of the enemy. The assault was made half-an-hour before sunset, on the 20th.

The two flanking parties met 500 yards in the rear of the German trenches, while their comrades in the center were still bombing and bayonetting the trapped Prussians. Many of the London men knew German and confused the enemy by shouting misleading orders.

They remained in the enemy's trenches for an hour, thoroughly destroying them. The retaliatory German artillery bombardment was wild and ineffective.

Reuter's correspondent states that, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 19, we took 1,600 prisoners in raids. The decline in the morale of the Germans has been accentuated by the difficulties of rationing, owing to the heaviness and precision of our gunfire.

The Weather

Very cloudy and gloomy weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.3 and the minimum 43.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 45.9 and 28.7.

TORPEDO 7 DUTCH LINERS AFTER SAFE SAILING PROMISED

One Regains Harbor; Three
Others Believed to Be
Still Afloat

HAD NO WARNING

Four Bound For Holland,
Rest Were On Way To
American Ports

FAULT OF OWNERS

Says Germany, Because Ves-
sels Started Voyage
Too Early

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—The Dutch steamers Zaandijk (? Zaandijk, 4,189 tons, Holland-America Line), Noorderdijk (7,166 tons, Holland-America Line), Eemland (3,770 tons, Konink Hollandsch Lloyd), Gaasterland (?), Jocrata (? Jacatra, 5,873 tons, Rotterdam Lloyd), Menado (5,874 tons, Rotterdam Lloyd) and Bandoeng (5,851 tons, Rotterdam Lloyd) were torpedoed on the 22nd. The crews have been landed and it is presumed that all on board have been saved.

Lloyd's states that the Menado has been brought safely into harbor and the Bandoeng, Eemland and Zaandijk are possibly still afloat.

Loss of Nearly 30,000 Tons
The torpedoed Dutch steamers total 23,000 (? 28,000) tons.

The Menado and Bandoeng were on a voyage from Batavia to Rotterdam. The Jacatra was from New York for Rotterdam. The Gaasterland, Royal Dutch Line, was from Amsterdam for Buenos Aires and the Eemland from Amsterdam for New York. The Noorderdijk was on a voyage from New York to Rotterdam and the Zaandijk from Rotterdam to Philadelphia.

The seven steamers, four of which were bound for Holland, with full cargoes, were attacked in the western approaches of the English Channel. It is noteworthy that no instructions regarding routes were either asked for or given by the British Admiralty, the whole of the arrangements being in the hands of the Dutch authorities. Reuter's Agency has confirmed that no inquiries were made from the British Admiralty regarding the routes to be taken by the ships, which arrived at Falmouth on various dates and were released at the special request of the Dutch Government.

Instructed by Legation

An official belonging to the Dutch Legation visited Falmouth and interviewed the captains of the vessels privately, giving them special instructions. The ships sailed with the usual navigation lights and other illuminations, but were torpedoed shortly afterwards.

This outrage is regarded as the result of Dutch complacency to the German decrees. There is a strong feeling in shipping circles that the repeated concessions made by the Dutch to German bullying are a poor return for the consideration shown by the British to Dutch interests at home and in her colonies.

It is pointed out that, if the Dutch ships had followed the British regulations, they would doubtless have arrived safely, like the overwhelming majority of British vessels.

Germany Offered Safety

The Hague, February 24.—Official: "When unrestricted submarine warfare was proclaimed, the Dutch Government protested and urged Germany to take care that none of the Dutch vessels en route to or from Dutch ports fall victims. Germany replied that she was ready to comply, but it was impossible to guarantee absolute safety."

"The seven vessels, availing themselves of the German offer of an opportunity, left port together, on the 22nd. They were all torpedoed, without their papers being examined. "200 of the crews have been landed."

Shainin's Russian Provision Store,
768 Broadway: Phone 1899.
Branch: 12 Nanking Road.

Burr 2 Broadway

DUMMY DISPLAYS IN BERLIN WINDOWS

They Create Impression Of
Great Opulence But Are
Really Frauds

NEW VOCABULARY OF SPORT

Get Rid of English Expressions
—Culture of Soul and Body
As Improved Ideal of Sport

An interesting "Berlin Letter" appears in the Frankfurter Zeitung. In speaking of Berlin shops the Frankfurter correspondent remarks on the surprising opulence of the shop windows of drapery establishments—silk for queens, delicate veillings, astrakhan fur jackets, and fur dress trimmings in lavish abundance, but the notices that these are all articles which have either not been placed under an embargo because of their practical uselessness, or articles of use on which the embargo rests.

The correspondent says you must look at these piled-up shop windows with scepticism. They don't bear examination. From a distance they are a fraud. Goods are there of no use to anyone, and you are told on a card that you may buy them "without special permission." You look in the window of a great "delikatessen" shop, with its enticing array of appetizing things. They must be fearfully dear—towers of chocolate boxes, symmetrical buildings of preserves in tins, all sorts of geometrically arranged designs of glass jars and pots with labels that make your eyes bright and your mouth water. It is incredible, but we have the Frankfurter man's word for it, that all these mighty edifices of boxes, pots, cans, bottles, and jars are either empty or commandeered, and therefore not for sale.

For a long time the public could not accustom itself to these mock displays, and resented the lavishness, but the "better-class" shops now display cards in the window on which they ask the public to believe that the jars and boxes and things are empty, and other cards which tell what articles have been commandeered and what are still for sale. Batocchi's regime, we are told, has only partially put an end to the sweet "poisonous" of waiting women. As soon as any particular article becomes unusually scarce the queues of women form up as it were automatically.

Polite Conversation

We are further informed that in educated and exclusive circles in Berlin the most engrossing subject of conversation deals with, "How and through whom this or that person has procured this or that dainty food?" One has received a ham and butter from a civilian official in Brussels, another a hare and some venison from an estate in East Prussia. Frau von M. had a goose from Warsaw, and Frau von N. had an extra quantity of butter from someone who gave it in exchange for sausage. Another lady barters flour for sausage, flour which she had slowly accumulated on her bread card. Doctor X. delights in telling how he is able to spread on his bread the butter which his sick wife is unable to eat, and a lady doctor makes a point of collecting flour, sugar, milk, butter, eggs, oil, coffee and bacon from patients whom she is dieting.

Gentlemen when they meet whisper to one another of a restaurant where the landlord gives you a sandwich without marking it on your bread-card. The correspondent adds that many of these confidences are lies, but his point is that food and the departed glories of feeding form the staple of conversation in the "best society" as well as among the lowliest strata of the people.

A New Sporting Ideal

The executive of the German sporting Clubs and Athletic Associations has issued a new set of by-laws for the guidance of members, the main purpose of which is to emphasize the patriotic aspect of these bodies.

The Executive expresses intense satisfaction at the rapid purification of the vocabulary of sport from English words and phrases. There are still some expressions—"sport" itself, for example—for which no suitable German equivalent has yet been discovered, but in time this will be set right. No German horse now runs with an English name; all the phraseology of betting, marking, counting, words like steeplechase, hurdles, sweepstakes odds, start, finish, cover, tandem, trotting, tennis, cricket, innings, &c., have disappeared, having been replaced by polysyllabic words of fearful involution. On these results the Executive prides itself.

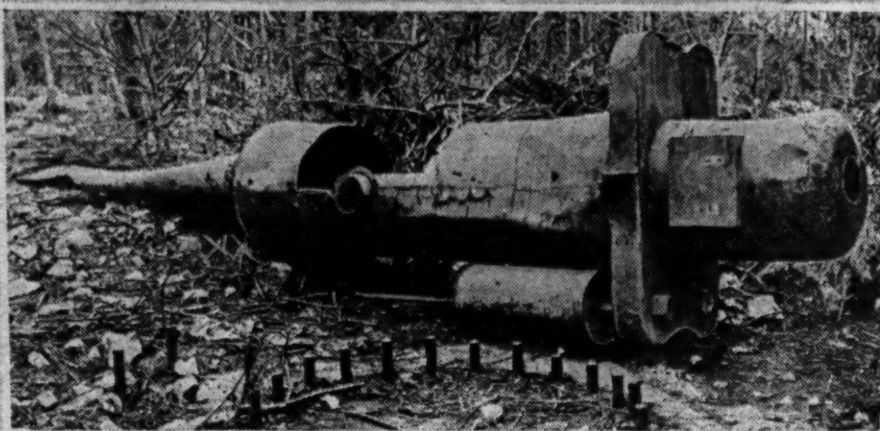
But probably the most remarkable of the new regulations is the following: "German sport in future places itself unreservedly on the side of those who would further German Kultur. The German song, German art will in future find a home in German sport." It is a new program, the newspapers tell us; a new idea that associations formed for physical training or for the improvement of the breed of horses should receive this extension, but here also the executive is mainly animated by the idea of liberating their clubs from British influence and by a laudable wish to strike out a line for themselves.

In the old ante bellum days, says the Berliner Tageblatt, it was left to individual members to take up whatever position they liked with regard to art as associated with sport. The result was a blind and almost fanatical devotion to sport for its own sake. "The clubs thus incurred a great responsibility. In the training of their members they only looked after one side of the man, and as the members were Germans it stands to reason they were as deeply concerned in gaining nutriment for their souls as in strengthening the thews and muscles of their bodies. The German sportsman has a longing for the revelations of beauty, and in giving him opportunities for the gratification of this longing the Executive is fulfilling the highest part of its mission."

Beautiful Souls and Bodies

Among the suggestions put forward by the Tageblatt we find that a dramatic department should be opened where "sportsmen" will learn the histrionic art in addition to football or steeplechasing. There must also be singing schools in connection with the clubs, where songs will go hand in hand with bodily culture. In a word, the culture of soul and body must proceed pari passu, with the result that not only will the German sportsman become a beautiful body, but a beautiful soul as well. Every club must have its library, not filled with sensational novels, but with works of art. And before all else the club house must be architecturally beautiful, an object to which the sportsman may look up, and from which he may obtain spiritual edification.

Austrian Dummy Gun Captured by the Italians



Along the whole of their front the Italians are exercising a steady pressure. The army of King Victor is now magnificently equipped and the men are filled with enthusiasm. The picture shows an Austrian dummy gun rigged up to deceive Italian air scouts. It was captured by the Italians.

British Supreme Court

Claim for Sunk Cargo Boat

In the British Supreme Court, yesterday, Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, presiding, the hearing was started of an action by Zee Yoh-kee, trading as the Zee Yoh-kee Cargo Boat Company, against the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. The claim was for Tls. 1,200, damages suffered by plaintiff by reason of the improper and negligent use by defendants, on or about 16th September, 1916, of two cargo boats, the property of the plaintiff, hired by the defendants.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendants. The pleadings in the case are as follows:—

Statement of Claim

1.—The plaintiff is a Chinese subject carrying on business at Shanghai, China, as a cargo boat owner under the style of the Zee Yoh-kee Cargo Boat Co.

2.—The defendants are a limited liability company incorporated under the Company Ordinance of Hongkong, whose office is situate at Shanghai.

3.—On the 12th day of September, 1916, the defendants entered into a verbal contract with the plaintiff for the hire from him of two cargo boats for the purpose of taking delivery of certain iron plates.

4.—In accordance with the above mentioned contract on the 13th day of September two cargo boats the property of the plaintiff were hired by the plaintiff to the defendants and upon the said date and various subsequent dates were under the orders and control of the defendants, their servants and agents.

5.—On the 15th day of September, 1916, upon the orders of the defendants' servants the said two cargo boats proceeded to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Wharf for the purpose of loading iron plates from the said wharf.

6.—On September 16, 1916, while at the said wharf the defendants' servants directed the loading of the said cargo boats with iron plates.

7.—The defendants' foreman in spite of the protests of the plaintiffs' boatmen insisted upon the said cargo boats being put underneath the said wharf and the said cargo boats were in fact actually pushed

and pulled thereunder by the defendants' servants upon the direction of the defendants' foreman.

8.—It was unsafe and dangerous for the cargo boats to be taken under the said wharf and in so ordering the said cargo boats underneath the said wharf the defendants' foreman and servants were guilty of negligence.

9.—The defendants' servants then proceeded to load the said cargo boats with iron plates. By reason of the iron plates so loaded the said cargo boats were forced down upon piles in the water underneath the said wharf which caused one of the said boats to break and sink and the other to be much damaged.

10.—The loading of the said cargo boats while underneath the said wharf was negligent.

11.—By reason of the matters aforesaid the plaintiff has suffered damage.

The plaintiff claims Tls. 1,200 damages and costs.

Defence

1.—Defendants admit the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the statement of claim.

2.—On September 12, 1916, defendants agreed orally with the plaintiff to hire from him four cargo boats for the purpose of taking delivery of certain steel plates, the plaintiff then agreeing that he would supply a crew for each boat for the navigation and management of the same, the defendants agreeing to supply stevedores coolies and tow the said boats to and from the Shanghai and Hongkew Company's Hongkew Wharf from and to the works of the defendants. Save as aforesaid the allegations in paragraph 3 of the Statement of Claim are denied.

3.—In accordance with such contract on September 13, 1916, four cargo-boats, the property of the plaintiff, were hired by him to the defendants and on September 15 such four boats proceeded to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf for the purpose of loading steel plates from the said wharf. Save as aforesaid the allegations contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the statement of claim are denied.

4.—On September 16, while at the said wharf, the defendants' servants loaded the said boats as directed by the plaintiff's laodah.

5.—Defendants deny each and all of the allegations contained in paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 of the Statement of Claim.

6.—Defendants' servants loaded the

boats as required and directed by plaintiff's laodah. Defendants admit that one of the said boats broke and sank with defendant's cargo. Save as aforesaid the allegations in paragraph 9 of the statement of claim are denied.

7.—The navigation, mooring, management and position of the boats were at all material time under the control of the plaintiff's servants and the defendants' servants at no time interfered therewith.

Mr. Master said that an agreement was entered into on September 12 for the hire of plaintiff's cargo boats for the purpose of loading and carrying iron plating for the defendants. Plaintiff was told to send the boats to the China Merchants lower wharf, the hiring rate being Tls. 4 per day. The boats were taken to the wharf in question on the day mentioned, and on the three following days, the iron plating was there loaded and afterwards towed to the defendants' Pootung Works where the plates were unloaded.

On September 15, the laodahs were told by defendants to take the boats to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf and lie there for the night ready to take a further cargo of plates the following morning. The boats were lashed together and proceeded to the Hongkew wharf where they lay with their bows towards Woosung, alongside and parallel to the wharf. The boat which was subsequently sunk was the inside boat lying nearest to the wharf. The tide at that time was running in from Woosung.

The following morning defendants' foreman went to the wharf with about a dozen coolies, some of whom went on board the plaintiff's two boats, the foreman remaining on the wharf. Before commencing

loading, defendants' foreman spoke to the laodahs of the two boats, telling them that they must take the boats inside, underneath the wharf, where, he said, it would be much easier for loading. The laodahs at once stated that they did not consider it safe for the boats to be taken underneath the wharf because the tide was then running out and they were afraid, if the boats were put broad-side on, they might be dashed up against the wharf.

The tide was running out very fast at the time, and, with the water getting low, there was the question of the boats grounding underneath the wharf. The laodahs protested very strongly against putting their boats underneath the wharf, but the foreman insisted on this and after much argument, told his coolies to take the boats underneath. The coolies obeyed these instructions, and the boats were unlashed by them and taken into the positions indicated by the foreman. During the whole of these proceedings neither the laodah nor the boatmen took

any part, the foreman stating that the boatmen were under defendants' orders and that the boats must be put inside.

The boats having been placed inside, the loading commenced, and about 70 iron plates were lowered into them and placed in position by defendants' coolies. The crew of the boats gave no assistance; they were merely there to take part in the navigation. When the 71st plate had been lowered, the boat which was nearest to the wharf, and which was subsequently sunk, touched something. Attention was called to this, but no notice was taken, and the lowering of the next plate put on the finishing touch, one of the boats being sunk and the other damaged.

Mr. Master said that his submission on the law was that the defendants were liable for the negligent acts of their servants; and he would argue this point, if necessary, at a later stage.

Following the taking of evidence the case was adjourned until today.

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THREE AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICAN BANDIT RAID

Leader Boasts He Will Send
Big Force Into United
States Territory

San Francisco, February 18.—Mexican bandits have made a raid on a town 60 miles south of Hachita, New Mexico. When they left the place they took three American stockmen, whose bodies were later discovered at a point three miles from the border. The ringleader of the Mexicans boasts how he will launch a big invasion into American territory.

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UNDERGROUND LIFE IN SOLIMN ARRAS

Stillness, Cellar Dwellers, Fashions, and Shells in Shattered French City

WAR AND WALLFLOWERS

Weird Contrasts and Anomalies
—From Busy World Into City of Dreams

Filson Young in Daily Mail
(With the British Army in France)

Arras is one of the show places of the war, and you might almost say that it has a pride in keeping up appearances. It is within 2,000 yards of the German lines, and any time they chose to expend the necessary amount of high explosive they could lay it as flat as Ypres.

Yet although it is in ruins it still stands in the semblance of a town; every street is there, paved and clear, with the front walls of the houses standing on either hand; anyone returning to it might still find his own hall-door, and even ring his own bell. It is still Arras. Visitors have wandered through its streets, many curious eyes have looked upon its tragic dissolution, it has been photographed, drawn, written about endlessly, but nothing can vulgarise it or rob it of its weird and awful solemnity.

I spent three hours in it today—the strange hours of my life. At its ancient gate I passed from the busy world of war into the city of a dream. Its stillness was eerie beyond words. There were no sounds but the whine of the shells far overhead; my footsteps rang in the empty streets at high noon like those of some midnight pedestrian in a sleeping town.

The doors of the houses were all padlocked, as though to guard private things from marauding or inquisitive intrusion; and there through a great hole in the wall, you could see, instead of a domestic interior, a great heap of rubbish and smash: smashed bedsteads, chairs, masonry, fireplaces, floors, and doors all twisted and jumbled together—with, perhaps, a framed picture still hanging high up on a fragment of what was once a bedroom wall, with its very glass unbroken.

A Lingering Rose
As I walked on the unearthly wonder of it increased upon me. All is as quiet as the grave; yet at any moment the song of the shells in the air may change to the sudden whistling scream, the deafening explosion, and the roar and rattle of falling masonry which advertise the arrival of one more shell in the stricken town.

Curiosity and the spell of the place lead you on through ruined squares where the fountains are still running, and by gardens, where, in some sheltered corner, a rose is still lingering or wallflowers are pushing on their preparations for the spring. The vaster ruin is in the greater buildings.

The Hotel de Ville is an acreage of pulverised stone-heaps; the great cathedral, open to the sky, has still some walls and columns standing; but the nave is a mountain of jumbled

masonry across which it is impossible to climb. And the railway station is like nothing so much as a very elaborate toy destroyed and forsaken by an angry child. Grass and weeds grow high between the platforms; the ground is covered with broken glass and twisted iron and splintered wood; and amid a litter of glass, luggage labels, glass, tickets, account books, upholstered sofas, and glass, you may trace the remains of booking office, writing-room, buffet, signal box, postal lamp-room and all the paraphernalia of a busy and important railway station.

And through it all, in the deathly silence, you tread gingerly and suspiciously, your ear on the alert for the slightest change in the note of the shell-song in the skies. This big railway station is about the loneliest place I have found in the war.

But as you explore further you find that you are not alone. Arras is full of cellars, and a few people who have lost almost everything but life still live in some of them. An old woman put her head up from one as I went by and I was nearly as startled as if I had seen a tiger.

As I was talking to her another head appeared from an adjoining cellar. These two women lived side by side, not in the same roomy cellar, mark you, but each alone in a separate roomy cellar, thus clinging—good Heavens!—to independence even in this gothic.

They had been there for more than two years, they had lost everything and everybody there was no reason why they should go anywhere else, and they were quite cheerful about it; they professed to want for nothing. And they were not the only ones; there is a remnant living, like them, underground. There is a baker who bakes in a cellar; there are even two butchers; and in their rivalry commerce may be said still to exist in Arras.

Daily Mail Posters
Even the flag of journalism is still flying; on the fragment of a column I saw pasted two posters of The Daily Mail for March, 1916, announcing speeches on the Navy by Mr. Balfour and Major Churchill. It was not very late news, to be sure; but was about a year later than anything else in Arras.

I saw no bird or cat or mouse in Arras, but I saw dogs. In spite of a notice interdicting the Circulation of Dogs, dogs are circulating. I spoke to one, for company, at a lonely corner. I do not know what the dogs thought they were doing; but every now and then in the dead silence I passed either a dog or the ghost of a dog trotting along with all the importance of a dog who knows where he has come from and where he is going to.

And just as I was beginning to wonder where I had come from or where I was going to I met a woman leading a cat and rosy little boy of three. He can have known or remembered nothing of life but this hell of terror and demolition and haunting desolation; yet he was as well and as happy as a child could be, and even his mother seemed to think that their situation was far from unfortunate, and that the world was an interesting and cheerful place. God bless that little man and his mother!

But perhaps the most surprising

thing in Arras was the sight I had of two girls who suddenly turned out from one arcade of ruins and crossed the empty square towards another. There they were, obviously well-to-do, well turned out, with a smart and costly simplicity, their hair and feet in perfect daintiness and order, innocently laughing and swinging their chains and purses as though they were on a shopping excursion in the Rue de la Paix, and not at all as though they might be wiped out of sight at any moment.

They passed thus from one quarter of skeleton houses and obliterating smash to another—from one nothingness to another; and they will remain, for me the chief mystery of Arras.

Man and his dwelling-place—how much of life and of war is included in that association! Here one saw the beautiful and dignified dwelling-place that centuries had brought to perfection smashed utterly to pieces; and out there beyond the walls man was going back to the most primitive home of all—a hole scraped out of the earth.

650,000 YEN SUBSCRIBED FOR MISSION SYMPATHY

New Gifts Include 25,000 Yen
Each by Baron Furukawa
And Bank

Tokio, February 21.—Subscriptions for the fund being raised in aid of the Japanese Mission of Sympathy to the Allied countries in Europe have reached 656,789.51 yen. Among the latest subscribers, the principal ones are 25,000 yen each by Baron Furukawa and the Yokohama Specie Bank; 20,000 yen by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; 15,000 yen each by the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa; 10,000 yen each by the Asano Cement Company, Mr. Soichiro Asano, Baron Morimura and the Tokio Stock Exchange; 7,000 yen by Mr. Rokuro Hara; 5,000 yen each by the Oji Paper Mill; Mr. Raizo Kanda, Mr. Chobei Kanda, and Mr. Kakujiro Horikoshi; 3,000 yen each by Baron Seinosuke Go, Dr. Takuma Dan, Mr. Hachiroemon Kawasaki, Mr. Mannosuke Shimizu, and the Japan Chemical Industry Company; 1,000 yen each by Mr. Helyemon Morioka, Count Hakutaro Hayashi, Mr. Sobel Iwade, Mr. Kan-ichi Ito, Mr. Motojiri Makino, Mr. Namizo Fukushima, Mr. Sumizaburo Uyemura, Mr. Tosuke Yamamoto and Mr. Sadatoshi Nozaki; 500 yen each by Mr. Kumema Okura, Mr. Jukuro Kadono, and Mrs. Jukuro Kadono; 300 yen each by Marquis Nakayama, Dr. Soyeda, Mr. Shoda, Minister of Finance, and Admiral Kato, Minister of Marine.

WAR OVER THIS SUMMER

That Is Opinion of Sir Gilbert Parker, Novelist

San Francisco, February 19.—Sir Gilbert Parker, famous English author, has arrived here. He says that the war will be over by midsummer this year, because after her submarine warfare has failed Germany will have no other recourse than to attempt a sudden attack with her hiding fleet, which is sure to fail.

Kaiser Planned Break With U.S., Thinks Russian Minister

Loris Melikoff, On Way to Siam, Says Peace Is Second Consideration in Russia Now

Tokio, February 21.—Russia, her attitude toward peace, her future after the war—and other side-lights of the Tsar's Empire as viewed in official circles were discussed before a reporter yesterday by M. J. G. Loris Melikoff, who is on his way to Bangkok as new Russian Minister to Siam. M. Melikoff has been in Russian official employ for a number of years. He returned to Petrograd last July from America, where he was first secretary in the Russian Embassy at Washington.

Speaking of President Wilson's break with Germany, M. Melikoff says an opinion prevails in Russia—and he thinks it a most plausible one—that the Kaiser deliberately planned the rupture with the United States. He declares that economic and other pressure has become so serious in Germany that it is but a question of time until the Teutons must quit.

"With the United States arrayed against him, making practically the whole world his foe, the Kaiser could more easily appease his own people in accepting a satisfactory peace," explained M. Melikoff.

Russia Is on the Upgrade
Then he spoke of Russia and the war.

"Germany has reached the pinnacle of her strength and is on the decline," he said. "While as for Russia, she is just beginning to arrive. She will be stronger this spring than she has ever been before. She will be amply supplied with guns and ammunition."

"But isn't there a sentiment in Russia that yearns for peace?" M. Melikoff was asked.

"No one talks of peace in Russia today," the diplomatist replied. "I mean by that it is a secondary con-

sideration. There is not a soldier who wants to quit. There are food troubles and high prices in the cities but the peasants are more prosperous than they have ever been. There will be no peace in Russia until the last German soldier has left our territory."

Speaking of Russia's food problem, M. Melikoff said it was true that long queues were forced to line up and wait for their portions in the large cities. This was not due to scarcity, but to poor transportation facilities, he said. He also said that great quantities of food were being sent the army, telling how many soldiers at the front sent back articles of food to their families. The army, said M. Melikoff, was being exceptionally well fed.

New Life For the Peasants

"The Russian peasant has begun a new life," he said. "The banks are overflowing with his savings. After the war he will be an invaluable factor in making the new Russia; a Russia, which industrially and socially will be years ahead of the Russia before the war. In great measure this improved condition in peasant life is due to the prohibition of the sale of vodka. The increased savings of the peasants have exceeded the taxes which were gained from the sale of this liquor before its abolition."

In reply to the question of whether vodka would return after the war, M. Melikoff said it was doomed forever.

M. Melikoff will proceed to Siam in a few days. He is accompanied by M. J. de Spiganovich, a secretary, and Count M. Nieroth, a friend who is making the trip from Petrograd to Bangkok and return.

GERMAN ADMITS HE DAMAGED HIS LINER

Skipper of the Kronprinzessin Cecelie Tells of Disabling Machinery

MAN FROM EMBASSY AIDED

Refuses to Give Name of High Official Who Helped in Work—Vessel Held

Boston, February 19.—Captain Pollack of the Norddeutscher Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecelie admitted today in the witness-box in the Federal Court here that he had caused to be disabled the machinery of the liner under the direction of a man officially connected with the German Embassy in Washington. The Kronprinzessin Cecelie was seized on February 2 by a United States marshal, who had held her nominally in his possession since the institution of a suit by a bank for the non-delivery of a large amount of gold at the outbreak of the war, when the liner returned to the United States to avoid capture.

Captain Pollack refused to give the name of the member of the German Embassy, on the ground that such information might cause the witness to be tried for treason should he return to Germany.

The directions for crippling the

vessel were given in the presence of the New York Superintendent of the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

As a result of this testimony, a bond of \$200,000 was required from the Norddeutscher Lloyd line to guarantee that repairs should be made on the vessel and that there should be no further damage done to the ship.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR WILL COMMAND OWN ARMIES

Move Said to Reflect His Displeasure At Domination Of German Higher Command

New York, February 18.—Advice from Vienna state that Emperor Charles has decided to assume the supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian armies, hitherto held by the Grand Duke Frederick. This is believed to reflect the displeasure of Emperor Charles at being restrained by the German military authorities and the influence of Marshal von Hindenburg.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG,

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Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur
Bombay, Liao-yang, S. Francisco
Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore
Changchun, Lyons, Sydney
Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling
Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin
Hongkong, New York, Tokio
Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau
Kobe, Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

JUKUUN,

Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building

60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore
Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco
Canton, London, Tientsin
Cebu, Manila, Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking
Hankow, Panama, Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT UPON terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund Gulden 9,935,431 (about £827,130)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta
Bandong, Palembang, Tandjong Balai
Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi
Djember, Penang, Tegal
Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong
Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap
Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden
Makassar, Singapore
Medan, Soerabaya

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange and issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

Interest ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .. H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up

Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras
Calcutta, Kandy, Penang
Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis
Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius)
Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon
Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tael

10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559



SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000

Reserves Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Bankers:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

New York Bankers:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Atsuta Maru Feb. 18

Carmarthenshire Jan. 22

City of Corinth Feb. 20

Gleniffer Dec. 21

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	noon	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	11.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. T. O. S.
19	..	New York via Panama	Toiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
31	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. T. O. S.
31	..	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. T. O. S.
Apr 2	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 27	2.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
1	6.0	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	3.0	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	N. Y. K.
3	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
6	6.0	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	..	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	11.30	Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	8.0	Kobe & Yokohama	Pushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 5	..	Java Ports	Tjimarok	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
11	11.30	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 27	3.30	Ningpo	Auping	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	2.00	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	2.30	Hongkong & Canton	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	..	Ningpo	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	4.00	Swatow	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	A.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	..	Manila via Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 27	noon	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	2.30	Daini	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	2.0	Daini and Swatow	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	2.0	Daini and Swatow	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Mar 1	10.00	Amoy, Hongkong, Tientsin	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	3.00	Vladivostok	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	9.0	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	6.00	Tsingtao and Daini	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 27	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar 1	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
3	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2461	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2461	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
25	Swatow	Koonshing	1213	Br.	J. M. & Co.	NSCW
26	Japan	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.	MHKW
26	Chinwangtao	Jinju maru	176	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
26	Chinwangtao	Nisou	1365	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
26	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
26	Daini	Chela maru	1734	Jan.	M. B. & S.	MBKW
26	Daini	Sakaki maru	1546	Jap.	F. M. R.	SRW
26	Hankow	Tungwah	1822	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
26	Hankow	Chungking	1862	Br.	B. & S.	NTKW
26	Hankow	Sungyang maru	2220	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
26	Hankow	Tachung maru	1336	Jap.	N.K.K.	SHW
26	Hankow	Tuckwo	220	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
26	Japan	Kasuga maru	2287	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NTKW
26	Chinwangtao	Wingsung	111	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 27	Tientsin & Canton	Anhui	1356	Br.	B. & S.
27	Japan	Kitao maru	8512	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Canton	Fuku chi ma u	294	Jap.	M. A.
27	Tientsin	Irene	850	Co.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	Chinwangtao	Kiangpoo	1222	Br.	Tung & Co.
27	Kobe	H. N. S.	1297	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Kwangpoo	1244	Br.	K. M. A.
27	..	Hsin Peking	2461	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	Amoy, Hongkong, Tientsin	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	..	Daini	77	Rus.	M. B. K.
27	..	Swatow etc.	2500	Jap.	N.K.K.
27	..	do	2500	Jap.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	..	Swatow and Hongkong	781	Jap.	Sakaki
27	..	Shanghai	1457	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	..	Shanghai	2200	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Shanghai	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNE	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	10	314	Fewer
SP	Nov. 9	Cruise	Albatross	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
SP	Feb. 11	Cruise	Albatross	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
SP	Feb. 11	Cruise	Albatross	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
SP	Feb. 12	Cruise	Albatross	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
SP	Dec. 16	Cruise	Albatross	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being disarmed.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Capt. Philip will leave on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachung Maru, Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, Feb. 27 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tachung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday the 27th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, Feb. 28 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI and SWATOW.—The Str. Felching, Capt. A. B. Baines will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. D. D. Ross will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hoikow, Capt. B. Ritchie, will leave on Friday, March 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 1 inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Thursday the 1st March 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be dispatched on Thursday the 1st March 1917. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shantung, Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien, and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela" Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador" Mar. 12
S.S. "Colombia" Apr. 6
(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Special representative, Agents, 1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd. Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China. Shanghai Agents: The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai. Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers. SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS. Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taise Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsienfeng will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfeng will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

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The C.M. s.s. Hsinfeng will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19 days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific. 30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

1917 1917

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 17 Mar. EMPRESS OF ASIA 9 June

EMPRESS OF JAPAN 31 Mar. MONTEAGLE 27 June

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BRIBERY IS CHARGED IN IDAHO LAND CASE

Lawyer Called Before Upper
House Of Legislature To
Explain His Conduct

HE REPRESENTED JAPANESE
Said To Have Received \$10,000
For Work Against Anti-
Alien Bills

Seattle, February 19.—What the American press is calling "an international bribery case," has come to light in connection with the recent withdrawal of the anti-alien land-ownership legislation in the state legislature of Idaho. Mr. Booth, an attorney of Twin Falls, Idaho, has been called before the senate of the state legislature to explain his conduct in connection with the move against this legislation. Mr. Booth, who represented the Japanese Association of Idaho, is said to have received \$10,000 for lobbying against the measure.

The case came before public notice on February 16, when the Daily Statesman of Boise, Idaho, printed a deposition by Mr. Booth, in which he stated that as attorney for the Japanese Association he was compelled to raise a protest against the bill, and that his work extended to working with the State Department at Washington, where he was under the direction of the Japanese Embassy. On the day following the publication of this deposition, the legislature started its investigation, and summoned Mr. Booth to appear before the Senate at once.

Born Disposed With Move
Senator Buran of Idaho says that Secretary of State Lansing should have let the anti-alien legislation alone without interfering in the situation.

A later dispatch says that Mr. Booth has been asked to explain his share in the move that caused the defeat of the bill because his deposition has gone before the state legislature. In this deposition he stated that, through a certain attorney in Washington, he worked with the Japanese Embassy to draw a protest from the State Department. Mr. Booth has made the statement to members of the legislature that the Japanese protest was made without any instructions from the Tokyo Government. Mr. Booth is said to have told one man whom he sent to Washington in connection with the land act protest that he received \$10,000 for his work from the Japanese Association of Idaho. Several men have testified that Mr. Booth made these statements to them.

Part of General Plan?
According to one well informed man, whenever any anti-Japanese bills appeared in any state legislatures on the Pacific states, the Japanese associations in these states offer money and these acts have been suppressed each time by force of money. Accordingly some attorneys, whose position is not high, are said to have influenced members of state legislatures to present anti-Japanese bills just for the purpose of pocketing the bribe money from the Japanese residents. This man says that perhaps the Japanese in Idaho have been entrapped by some unscrupulous Americans in the anti-Japanese land act in the legislature of that state. But he says that he believes that the Japanese Association in Idaho is too small to pay such a large sum of \$10,000.

PRESIDENT TO ASK FOR POWER TO ACT

Wilson Also Proposes Measures
To End Transport
Congestion

New York, Feb. 19.—Following a consultation today with the leaders of the two parties in the houses of Congress, President Wilson stated that he would go before a joint session of Congress before the present Congress comes to an end, and ask that body for power to take whatever steps may be necessary in case any emergency arises over the submarine issue with Germany. This issue formed the subject of his consultations with various leaders at the White House today.

The President also proposes to consult Congress shortly with regard to the transportation congestion which has resulted in the ports and railway yards of the eastern United States as a result of the holding of shipping in ports, due to the German submarine policy. Many complaints have come from all parts of the East over this congestion.

RAIDER IN ATLANTIC SURELY THE VINETA

Sailors Arriving At New York
Certain Vessel Is Old Ger-
man Protected Cruiser

New York, February 19.—The identity of the German raider which operated extensively in the South Atlantic in December and January as the protected cruiser Vineta was established on the arrival here yesterday of eleven sailors from the sunken-British steamer St. Theodor, who say that they witnessed the sinking of two French and five British steamers from the deck of the raider. A United Press despatch of January 18 from Buenos Aires stated that a German raider named the Vineta was operating in the South Atlantic.

The Vineta is probably a protected cruiser laid down in 1895 and reconstructed in 1910. She displaces about 5,700 tons. Various reports have been received in regard to her armament.

Obituary

Dr. John W. Davis

Special Correspondence of The China Press
Soochow, February 25.—The hearts of our community were greatly saddened last evening when the announcement was made that our beloved senior member, Dr. John W. Davis, was dead. He had been in unusually good health until last Tuesday when he complained of feeling quite ill. His symptoms developed with alarming rapidity and by Wednesday he was seriously ill with pneumonia. Though everything possible was done for his relief and comfort he gradually grew worse until Saturday evening at six thirty when he passed peacefully away. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

Dr. Davis was born in Salisbury, N. C. He was a graduate of Davidson College, the University of Virginia and the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia.

He was appointed a missionary to China by the Southern Presbyterian Church and arrived in Soochow October 7, 1873. Several years later he was married to Miss Alice Irene Schmucker. Mrs. Davis died while at home on furlough in 1906.

He is survived by his daughter, Miss Alice Parker Davis of Soochow, and Mr. John K. Davis, U. S. Consul at Antung, Manchuria. Dr. Davis had labored continuously in Soochow for forty-two years with the exception of three years as Professor in the Theological Seminary in Columbia, and five years in Union Theological Seminary in New York.

About twenty-five years ago he was commissioned by his old Professor, John Rennie Blake, who was for many years Chairman of the Faculty of Davidson College, to build a hospital in China. This commission he successfully carried out, opening the Elizabeth Blake Hospital in 1897. Dr. Davis was an indefatigable worker. He was a member of the Committee for the translation of the New Testament in easy wen-li. He also translated many hymns and wrote tracts.

Besides doing a great deal of evangelistic work in active preaching he did a great deal of teaching. Many theological students are indebted to him for their careful training.

He held the chair of Bible in the Elizabeth Blake Hospital Medical School and the Training School for Nurses, at the time of his death.

This very serious loss to the work in Soochow, together with the loss of Rev. R. A. Haden, when the Athos was sunk in the Mediterranean, will seriously cripple the work of the station.

The funeral service will be held at the Elizabeth Blake Hospital Church on Tuesday, February 27, at 3 p.m. Interment at the Hospital Cemetery.

Mr. Henry T. Allan

The death occurred on Sunday, at the General Hospital of Mr. Henry T. Allan, an old China hand, well known and highly respected among a wide circle of friends. The funeral will take place today at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4.30 p.m. Deceased was seventy years of age and for almost half a century had made his home in the Far East.

Mr. Allan, who was a native of Scotland, came out to join the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. in their shipping office at a date prior to 1880. He later joined the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. He was a very prominent jockey and in his day won several places in the "Champions." His first was at the spring meeting of 1880 when he brought Mr. Fernando's "Red Robin" in second. In 1882 he won the big event on Messrs. St. Andrew's "Torpedo." In 1882 he was second on "Driving Cloud" and in 1886 he was third past the post on Ten Broeck's "Dunkeld." He had been ailing for some time. Pneumonia is understood to have been the cause of death. Deceased was unmarried.

SPORT-Latest New of Athletic World-GOSSIP

SHANGHAI RIDERS CLEAR BOARD, HONGKONG RACES

Johnstone 4 Firsts, Ezra 3; They
Dead Heat for Another; Knoll
And Burkill Win

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press
Hongkong, February 26.—The Spring race meeting opened today. The results were as follows:
The Wong-Nel-chong Stakes—Half-a-mile.
Messrs. Belth and Ross' Sol, Johnstone 4 Firsts, Ezra 3; They Dead Heat for Another; Knoll And Burkill Win

The line-up and scores were as follows:
Wilmington, Cincinnati.
Montgomery, f. 12 Dunks, f. 8
Decker, f. 1 Doyle, f. 6
Van Cleeck, c. 2 Muller, c. 4
Meyers, f. 6 Moga, f. 0
Blackman, g. 0 Bowman, g. 0
Total 21 Total 18

Intercollegiate Contest
The first intercollegiate championship basketball game ever played in China took place last Saturday at St. John's campus between St. John's and Nanyang. Dr. Morrison had trained the Nanyang boys and Prof. Porterfield the Saints. Nanyang won by 20 to 12. Both teams acquitted themselves with credit.

Mr. J. A. Blythe, secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A., was the referee. The American Baptist College and the St. John's teams play the second game in the series tomorrow afternoon.

REVOLVER CLUB
The February revolver competition which closes tomorrow promises to be a record for the number of entrants. In the Expert's and Marksman's Classes there are 21 entries to date, including six ladies.

PUBLIC SCHOOL OLD BOYS
An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Public School Club will be held in the School this afternoon, at 5.30 o'clock. As several matters of importance will be brought up, all members are requested to be present if they can. The Committee will be pleased to see any old scholar of the School who is not already a member, and who is interested in the welfare of the Club.

Government Athletic Ground for Cantonese
Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press
Canton, February 26.—President Li Yuan-hung has given sanction to the East Parade Ground being made into a permanent athletic ground and the citizens are beginning to raise funds to improve it. Canton has already raised \$3,000 to send representatives to the Far Eastern Olympiad in Japan, next May.

The Garrison Cup.—One mile.
Mr. Ezra's Trojan, Ezra 1
Mr. Dynasty's King Ben, Heard 2
Mr. George Hastings' Spalpeen, Johnstone 3
Time: 2.07 2/5ths.

The Professional Cup.—One mile.
Sir Paul's Advance Dahlia, Burkill 1
Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Waif, Boyd 2
Mr. Henry Humphreys' Town Mouse, Knoll 3
Time: 2.06.

The Jockey Club Stakes.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Ezra's General Birdwood, Ezra 1
Mr. Henry Humphreys' Northland, Knoll 2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, Heard 3
Time: 2.44 4/5ths.

The Racing Stakes.—Seven furlongs.
Mr. Henry Humphreys' Field Mouse, Knoll 1
Messrs. Belth and Ross' Mo, Johnstone 2
Mr. Dalmore's Merry Monarch, Boyd 3
Time: 1.52.

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Basketball

The Wilmington and Cincinnati basketball teams had a most exciting and very closely contested game at the Rowing Club gymnasium, yesterday evening, the result eventually standing in favor of the Wilmington by the narrow margin of three points—21 to 18. Montgomery and Meyers were the star men for the winners, whilst Dunks showed up best for the Cincinnati.

Both teams wish to express their thanks to the committee of the Rowing Club gymnasium for the use of the floor.

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WEATHER

Fresh northerly squalls in the
Northern and Central districts.
Monsoon interrupted in the
South. Very cloudy and gloomy
weather, especially in the south
of Shanghai.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 27, 1917

A New Scheme for Ireland

(Literary Digest)

"NEW brooms sweep clean,"
and, with Mr. Lloyd-George
at the head of the British Govern-
ment, he may perhaps make a clean
sweep of the anomalies of the Irish
situation. Indeed, he has told us
that he regards the "removal of
misunderstandings with Ireland as a
war-measure of the first import-
ance." English journals of almost
every school of thought urge him to
take action to end a situation which
has become as intolerable to the
English as it has long been to the
Irish. For example, the Liberal-
Unionist stalwart, the London
Spectator, writes:

"All we desire is that whatever
is done in the case of Ireland shall
be done, not as a piece of political
maneuvering or legerdemain, but
in order to provide a real solution
of the problem. The idea of curing
one set of ills in Ireland by creat-
ing another is madness. The sub-
ject, however, is too big to be
treated in a paragraph, and must
be left over for further considera-
tion. We shall only say here that
if the Nationalists, and the Sinn
Feiners, who now so largely con-
trol the Nationalists, can agree
with the men of north-east Ulster
upon a common policy, it would be
an act of criminal lunacy for any
English politician to forbid the
banns. But the agreement must be
a real one. It is no good to pre-
tend that there is agreement if
none has taken place."

According to the London corres-
pondent of the Manchester Guard-
ian—an astute journalist who has
often secured early and exclusive
information for his paper—this
agreement has actually taken place.
It is, he says, private and informal,
but it has gone so far that all
parties are now concerned in pick-
ing the men under whom Ireland
will set off on her course as a self-
governing nation. He writes:

"The new proposals will provide
for something in the nature of
equal representation in the Irish
Parliament for both Nationalists
and Unionists. Several eminent
men on both sides of the stone wall
in Ireland, but unattached to any
of the political parties, have been
sounded as to the practicability of
equal representation and opinion.
I am told, is strikingly favorable.
"One thing is clear, and that is
that the exclusion of Ulster, or any
of its counties, will no longer be
considered by either Nationalists or
Unionists. Home Rule all round is
the basis of the new proposals, and
my informant (whose name would
be recognised as of weight) is
convinced that both Mr. Redmond
and Sir Edward Carson will, in
view of the urgency of an Irish
settlement from the point of view
of the prosecution of the war, be
persuaded to agree to them."

The first Irish Administration is
next sketched, and the list includes
a weighty list of names, both
Catholic and Protestant:
"A forecast of the composition
of an Irish Administration, which
attempts what once would have
been thought the impossible task of
pleasing all parties, has also been
given to me from the same source.
It bears on the face of it long and
intimate knowledge of Irish affairs.
The offices of importance are evenly
distributed between the forces of
the Irish nation—in fact, the Ad-

ministration is drafted on lines of
equal representation.

"Of the proposed executives,
seven are Roman Catholic and six
are Protestant, and of the High
Court Judges (not counting the
Lord Chancellor) seven members
are chosen of each denomination.
Politically classified, the executive
would include seven Home-Rulers
and six Unionists.

"Here is the forecast as it reached
me:

Lord Lieutenant... Lord Wimborne
Speaker... Mr. William Moore, K.C.
Prime Minister... Mr. J. E. Redmond
Lord Chancellor...

Sir James Campbell
Minister of Finance...

Mr. William M. Murphy
Education... Mr. John Dillon

Agriculture... Sir Horace Plunkett
Labor... Mr. Joseph Devlin

Industries and Mines... Mr. Barry
Home Secretary... Major Craig

Postmaster-General...
Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh

Attorney-General...
Mr. D. S. Henry, K.C.

Solicitor-General...
Mr. John Clancy, K.C."

The Guardian's predictions receive
some confirmation from a journal of
the opposite camp, the London
Morning Post. In referring to Major
Craig's appointment as Treasurer
of the Royal Household, it remarks:
"He was at the back of the
negotiations for the settlement of
the Irish difficulty which caused
some stir in the late spring of last
year, and his inclusion in the
Government has already revived the
rumor that the new Ministry will
make a further endeavor to compose
the Irish difficulty."

Even the most dyed-in-the-wool
Tory journals are clamoring for
action. Thus the London Observer
says:

"Ireland is not the Achilles' heel
of the Empire in the present
struggle, but for all political pur-
poses it is a diseased spot which
can not be allowed to fester while
the Government confesses itself
impotent to attempt a remedy.
From the new Administration, de-
spite the unduly conventional
Unionist element it contains, the
country firmly expects healing
statesmanship. We say this very
earnestly, because every day proves
more clearly that in the Irish
question we are dealing, not with a
domestic issue which can be in-
definitely adjourned without sensible
detrimment to our arms and profound
moral prejudices to our cause, but
with one of the most urgent of all
war-questions."

"We have learned this week that
in Australia Mr. Hughes' proposals
for conscription were just beaten by
the casting vote of the Irish Nation-
alist electors, though these at the
beginning of the struggle were as
enthusiastic as any."

As regards conscription in Ireland,
the Manchester Guardian's London
correspondent believes that Erin will
finally accept it. He writes:

"Recruiting in Ireland has been
almost at a standstill for some time,
but the supply of men has obviously
not been exhausted. A leading Irish
Nationalist said the other day that
50,000 general service men could be
enlisted voluntarily by the right
kind of recruiting campaign im-
mediately a settlement of the Home
Rule question was accomplished.
The view of this Irishman was that
Ireland would resist conscription if
an effort were made to enforce it
now, but he went so far as to believe
that the country might accept it if
convinced that German victory was
the alternative."

"The pressure on English states-
men to try to bring about a solution
that would add these untapped forces
of Irish manhood to the Army grows
greater every day. My information
is that it now seems likely to swamp
those irreconcilable elements which
wrecked Mr. Lloyd George's last
attempt."

A Brilliant Baldness

Dr. Mano, President of the Kyu-
shu University, has recently been
somewhat piqued at the item in the
gossip columns of a certain Tokyo
paper, which stated that he is very
much worried over his glaring bald-
ness, and allows the Yozodzu to pub-
lish the following protest: "Far
from being worried or ashamed of
the baldness of my head, I consider
it as a badge of personal honor, be-
cause it was the means of attracting
the particular attention of King
George of Great Britain. On the
occasion of the Anglo-Japanese Ex-
hibition held some years ago, I
together with Mr. Tadokoro acted as
guides to His Majesty, when he
honored the exhibition with his visit,
and explained to him the meaning
of the Japanese exhibits. I held my
silk hat in hand after Japanese
fashion, as I guided the way for the
King. His Majesty observing my
brilliant baldness, was gracious
enough to say that I had better keep
the hat on my head, lest I should
take cold. Is not this enough to
make any one proud of his bald-
ness?"—Japan Advertiser.

Saving Money Automatically

By Herbert N. Fell

Several years ago a well-known
efficiency expert, famous for his
professional service to big business
concerns, woke up to the folly of
paying salaries and wages to his
staff of workers every Saturday
night.

"Hereafter," he announced, "we
will credit your pay instead of
handing it out in an envelope, and
you will treat your earnings just like
a checking account at a bank, draw-
ing whatever you may want at any
time for expenses, and leaving the
balance to accumulate as savings.
In that way, I believe, you will prac-
tice thrift automatically."

This plan not only met with no
objections from employees, but has
since been followed so successfully
that a few of his people save half
their earnings, and the average be-
tween five and ten per cent. More-
over, with accumulated surplus—
each employee has his own surplus,
of course, like an individual bank
account—they have bought thou-
sands of dollars' worth of good
securities.

All from a simple change in the
method of paying people—a book-
keeping device that made thrift
automatic!

This is an automatic age. In the
United States especially the more
nearly automatic you can make any-
thing, the better results seem to be.
Saving money certainly ought to be
automatic. Every person feels that
thrift is commendable; but with
most people it involves a struggle
every week to get something out of
the remnants of wages, to make some
sacrifice, or perhaps even to find a
bank open on Saturday night when
there is a chance to add something
to the nest egg. All this work is
entirely unnecessary if thrift can be
organized so that it will take care
of itself; and the possibilities of
truly organized, automatic thrift are
so great that everybody ought to
help bring it about for himself and
others.

Just the other day, on a train, I
was explaining this office saving
plan of the efficiency expert's to a
fellow-traveler. The brakeman was
listening with wide-open eyes.

"Say, I never knew such things
were done!" he said, in astonish-
ment. "Why, if I'd been able to
leave my wages with the company
like that for the last fifteen years
—drawing only enough for expenses
—I'd own stock in this road today!
As it is, getting all that's coming to
me every month in one lump, my
folks and myself spend freely, and
there's nothing left to save!"

One point impressed me strongly
while I was abroad before the war
in England and on the Continent.
That was the universal thrift.
People over there seemed to get
along with simple pleasures and few
luxuries, and are certainly not
under the constant pressure to
spend money exerted in the United
States by our high development of
advertising and salesmanship, the
easy credit offered by installment
concerns, and the competition in
standards of living. The Briton and
the European live on income. If a
man over there has fifty thousand
pounds, he touches nothing but the interest.
The American, on the contrary, lives
on capital. He feels that he is
worth all the money he happens to
have, and spends pretty much ac-
cordingly. If he fell heir to fifty
thousand dollars, it would be a
temptation to live at the rate of fifty
thousand a year for one year, any-
way—that is the American way of
living on capital instead of income.

Coming back home, I began to
study the possibilities for promoting
thrift on a truly American scale,
with the result that I think I have
learned something and can make
some practical suggestions.

There has been a good deal of
thrift-preaching in this country dur-
ing the past few years, and that is
all very well as far as it goes—it
does good, certainly, in stimulating
individuals to be saving. But what
we seem to need most right now is
easier ways to practice thrift. I
soon discovered that this job of
saving money needed organizing. It
had to be made available and easy
for the tens of thousands of people
earning salaries and wages in fac-
tories, shops, stores and offices. To
make it practical one must make it
automatic, so that there would be
none of this weekly struggling be-
tween desire and conscience. If thrift
could be put on a ball-bearing, self-
lubricating, non-vibrating basis, it
ought to be natural and effective,
and in time almost universal.

One common objection is that of
the thrifty fellow who has already
insured his life.

"That looks like a good thing for
others," he says; "but I'm already
carrying all the insurance I can
afford. Where do I come in?"

And the answer is that probably
he need not increase his insurance
expense at all. Say he is drawing
twenty dollars a week, and has been
with the concern four years. His
insurance costs him fifty dollars a
year, which is five per cent of his
wages. The only change for him is
that the boss will now pay for ten
dollars worth of additional insur-
ance yearly until he has served his
fifth year, and then twenty dollars'
worth for the next five year period,
and so on, steadily increasing; until
the last period, from his sixtieth to
his sixty-fifth year, just before he
retires, the boss is paying for ninety
dollars' worth of insurance for him
a year, nearly double what he pays
for himself, assuming that his wages
in all that time have not increased.
Of course he is sure to be earning
more money, and the boss is paying
on all the increase too.

Another apparent difficulty that
might strike one in considering the
plan for the first time is that some
employees may not want to partici-
pate. There need be no com-
pulsion. If a man does not want to
go in, he can stay out. But
participation comes as soon as the
plan is understood. A new employee
comes to work after the plan is
started, say. He is told that he can
have five per cent of his wages taken
out every pay day and put into a
savings fund. Perhaps he is suspicious
of the scheme, or doesn't care to
save money, so he draws all that is
coming to him. One day, after he
has been there a month or two, the
workers in his department hold an
election for a local secretary to re-
present their interests in the savings
fund association. He is asked to
vote.

"Why, I have no vote!" he says, in
surprise. "I'm not in that thing;
you know."

"You have a vote just the same,"
he is told. "This fund is managed
by the employees themselves—every-
body has a vote."

That gives him a new view-point
on the proposition. It looks square.
He investigates the details more
fully, and when he has made up his
own mind in his own way he usually
comes in.

When employees are ready to
adopt such a plan, they form an
association to control and manage
the funds. Each department in the
business elects its local secretary,
who attends to clerical details, and
these secretaries elect a general
board of directors.

All the money contributed by em-
ployees and employer goes into regu-
lar life insurance, on a special plan
which is an amplification of the
group insurance plan. (No physical
examinations of employees are
necessary.) By converting the fund
into insurance it is removed from
the risks of the employer's business.
Each employee has his own con-
tract with the insurance company, a
policy carrying loan and surrender
values and other benefits. His sav-
ings and his pension are safe, no
matter what happens to the concern
he works for, or how long he stays
with that concern, or what happens
to him.

Let's suppose that he goes to
work at twenty and stays with the
same employer until he is sixty-five.
For the sake of convenience we will
figure his wages at three dollars a
day all that time. In reality, of
course, he is going to be worth
more with each year's experience,
and will be promoted and get in-
creased pay. Every dollar auto-
matically adds to his savings and
security. Every hour he works
over time contributes to the grand
total.

The first week he draws his wages
and lets ninety cents remain with
the paymaster, or five per cent of
\$18, his life is at once insured for
\$2,177. At the end of his first five
years he has paid in \$234 and his
employer \$46.80. If he falls sick
then and needs money, he can
borrow \$168 on his insurance. If
he is discharged, or quits to work
elsewhere, his insurance has a cash
surrender value of \$126—for five
years he has had insurance protec-
tion, remember. And if he prefers
to convert it into paid-up insurance
he need pay no more to the insur-
ance company, and the latter will
hand his family \$328 whenever he
dies. If he lives to the age of sixty-
five, he can have a pension of \$66
a year.

By the time he has worked twenty
years the plan is showing its more
startling values. For now his em-
ployer is contributing more. He
has paid in \$936 himself, his insur-
ance is \$2,977, his loan value
\$1,268, or \$332 more than he has
put in, and the cash surrender value
\$1,008, or \$72 more.

When he is ready to retire, at
sixty-five, his life insurance is worth

\$7,341. He can draw in cash such
money as he may need, if he wants
it, or, if he prefers a pension, he
will get \$677 a year as long as he
lives—more than two dollars a day
for a three-dollar man. If he
chooses the pension, as he should,
for this is a pension plan, and dies
before ten years, the insurance com-
pany pays this pension to his fam-
ily until ten years from the time it
began.

He is protected against practically
every emergency during his whole
working life, and until his death, and
his earnings have yielded remarkable
interest, growing as the plan con-
tinued. For what the employer con-
tributes comes to twenty per cent
the first year, and increases to an
average of one hundred per cent for
the whole period at the forty-fifth
year, and to this is added \$3,129 in-
terest guaranteed by the insurance
itself. No form of investment that
he could make elsewhere, in a
savings bank or life insurance com-
pany, would return such profits as
this automatic thrift through co-
operation with his employer.

If the employees of almost any
industrial corporation were to follow
this plan from the age of twenty to
that of retirement, they would have
enough cash at sixty-five to buy the
business outright. This holds good
of almost any business, except per-
haps a bank, which has a large cash
capital employed in its business.

For example, the Steel Trust. It
is capitalized at a little more than
\$1,500,000,000, counting bonds as
well as common and preferred stock,
and has nearly 260,000 employees,
who earn average wages and
salaries of three dollars a day. That
comes to a capitalization of \$7,500
per employee, and each employee,
on retiring, if one counted wage in-
creases and overtime earnings, would
have more than that.

"Will you retire now and take
your money in cash?" the Steel
Trust directors might ask. "Or
would you prefer to take a pension?"

"Neither," the retiring employees
might say. "We'll just take the
business."

The average capitalization of all
our manufacturing industries is
about \$2,500 per employee, and the
average of salaries and wages per-
haps fifteen dollars a week. At the
retiring age these employees would
have enough money to buy our
whole manufacturing business twice
over; and that's what automatic
thrift can become when it is planned
scientifically and followed in true co-
operation for the normal working
life of the ordinary working man
and woman.

By far the greatest benefit of this
plan, as I see it, however, is the way
it will promote steadiness in both
the workers and the industrial or-
ganization.

Much of the cost is going to come,
not out of the earnings of either em-
ployees or employer, but through
the elimination of a tremendous item
of waste that all American business
now bears helplessly.

Everybody knows that a constant,
costly shifting of men from job to
job is now going on in our industrial
system. I figure that the money out-
lay to the employer for each new
worker he hires and trains is forty-
five dollars at the lowest, and that
in many industrial establishments
the work force more than renews
itself every year. The loss to the
workers is just as grievous, for if a
man or woman earns fifteen dollars
a week, and loses three weeks each
year shifting from job to job, that
involves a loss of forty-five dollars.

And the money loss is as nothing
beside the loss of cumulative value
that might come from experience and
growing skill. If these could be con-
served, it would mean better and
cheaper production for the employer,
and higher wages for the workers.
Most of our welfare work in busi-
ness has been carried on in an effort
to eliminate this waste of the shift-
ing worker, and much of the labor
agitation on the part of workers has
been carried on for the same end—
an effort, often blind and wrong in
its methods, but in principle sound
and right, to secure the steady job.

The steady job!

I sometimes wonder if we even be-
gin to realize what it means for our
industries. Here we have a country
of abounding natural wealth, cheap
materials for production of most of
the necessities, compared with the
resources of the great industrial
countries of Europe. And in France,
Germany, England, Switzerland, Bel-
gium, Austria, Italy, and other coun-
tries abroad the workers and em-
ployers have to counterbalance high
cost of materials by lower wages,
longer hours, greater skill, and a
devotion to the steady job so grim
that few men dare shift from one
place or trade to another, even in the
hope of bettering themselves. They
must stick at one thing, very often
the thing that their fathers worked
at, and by skill and industry turn
out products that compete with ours

in the markets of the world, regard-
less of all our natural advantages.
They do this most successfully, as any
salesman in foreign trade will testify,
or as one can learn in normal times
by examining the merchandise sold
in our own stores. That is what in-
dustrial stability has done for
Europe. For my part, I prefer the
restless energy, the wider opportu-
nity, and the greater liberty to take
a chance which is characteristic of
American industrial affairs. But we
must not think that our shifting is
energy or opportunity. It is time to
transform the roaming, casual, half-
trained workers who go from one
factory to another and to eliminate
from our industrial life the heavy
tax we pay for shifting. These
casuals must be transformed into
workers who are really skilled, trained
technically, competent, home-
owning, secure citizens. We have

got to do it if we are to hold our
own in world trade, and I believe the
way to begin is through the scientific,
automatic, co-operative saving of
money.

Correspondence

A Correction

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir.—I regret that a slight
but rather serious slip had occurred
in my last letter published in your
issue of the 24th instant. The sentence:
"The use of the plural in majority is
well known," should read: "The use of
the plural in majority is well known."
Thanking you in anticipation for
correcting this error in your next
issue. Yours faithfully,

MENTOR.

Shanghai, February 26, 1917.

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Mr. Pickwick's Birthday

Mr. Pickwick is eighty years old. Like a great number, a very great number of other famous Englishmen, the exact day of his birth is uncertain, but some time between April, 1836 and November, 1837, the great Cockney was, in the portentous phraseology of the minor biographers, ushered into the world by a Sairey Gamp in the person of a printer's foreman. Mr. Pickwick has thus filled the space of years allotted, in the most erroneous way, to man by the Palmist, but, what is very much more to the point, he is as much a boy at eighty as ever Methuselah was, and there is no reason to anticipate a shorter life for him than that enjoyed by the patriarch. Because of all this the world is wishing Mr. Pickwick many happy returns of the day, for Mr. Pickwick's friends are to be found all the world over.

Like many another great family the Pickwicks took their name from a town, or rather in their case, from a village, Pickwick in Wiltshire. Who the original Pickwick was history does not afford and information, beyond the fact that he was a founding picked up in the village, and named after it. In due course, however, one of his descendants, a certain Moses Pickwick settled in Bath, where he became a proprietor of stage coaches. So it came about that on emerging from the travelers' room, at the White Horse Cellar, to enter the Bath coach, Mr. Samuel Pickwick first saw the name of this man after whom he had, unknowingly to himself, been christened. It was Mr. Weller who made the discovery, and there and then drew his master's attention to the outrage. "Moses Pickwick painted in large letters, in gold, on the coach-door. 'Not content with within' up Pickwick," he indignantly exclaimed, "they put 'Moses' afore it, vich I call addin' insult to injury, as the parrot said ven they not only took

him from his native land, but made him talk the English langwidgw arterwards." After delivering himself of which sentiment, Mr. Weller demanded, "Ain't nobody to be whopped for takin' this here liberty?" Mr. Pickwick's trip to Bath was only one of the many trips which made the famous romance the last great story of the road. The literary ancestors of Samuel Pickwick and Samuel Weller are not of one country or of one age, but they number amongst them those renowned figures Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, and Sir Hudibras and Ralpho. There is much more to must, however, be admitted of Don Quixote than of Sir Hudibras in Mr. Pickwick, whilst both Sancho and Ralpho lack the brilliancy, flash, and moral stamina of Mr. Weller. Nevertheless there is a certain similarity between Don Quixote's famous onslaught upon the windmill, and Mr. Pickwick's disastrous attempt to warn the mistress of the thirty young lady boarders at Westgate House, on the outskirts of the ancient town of Bury St. Edmunds, of the machinations of Mr. Charles Fitz-Marshall, just as there is a glimmer of resemblance in Mr. Pickwick's unfortunate experience in the pound to the equally unpleasant experience of Sir Hudibras in the stocks. The fact is Mr. Pickwick is a sort of cockney Odysseus, having for his wander-land that quaint old England of the post-chaise and the posting-house, which existed in the days before the railway.

Much of this old England still remains, despite the eighty years which have intervened. You may still find the court in Gray's Inn where Mr. Perker had his chambers, and the dismal street in the Borough where Mrs. Raddle let lodgings to Mr. Bob Sawyer, just as you may dine in the identical room in the Bull, at Rochester, where Dr. Slamner came face to face with Mr. Jingle, or wander down the village street,

Joys and Gloom

By Tom Powers



Hirsbrunner & Co.

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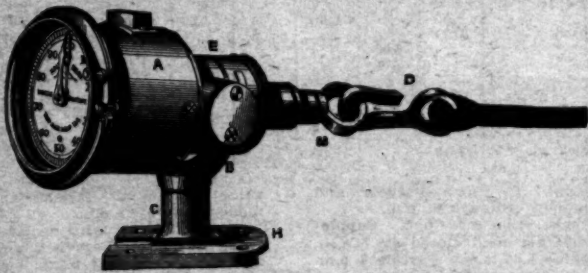
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past the Leather Bottle, at Cobham, where Mr. Pickwick discovered the stone with the remarkable inscription, which later subjected him to the vulgar calumnies of that contemptible Aldgate haberdasher, Mr. Blotton. These, of course, are only a few of the spots to which the pilgrim, "in a Pickwickian sense," may direct his feet.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Pickwick was not a great traveler, if traveling is to be estimated by mere mileage. It is to be suspected, indeed, that in one particular he closely resembled Queen Elizabeth, who although accommodated on paper with a bed, at one time or another, in nearly every great house in England, in reality was never once, more than one hundred and twenty-five miles from the place of her birth. The resolution of the Club thanking him for his learned paper entitled "Speculations on the source of the Hampstead Pond, with some Observations on the Theory of Tittlebats," does not even hint that he had at this moment carried his

researches further than the suburbs of Hornsey and Highgate on the north of London, or those of Camberwell and Brixton to the south, whilst we know that he finally settled at Dulwich, itself only a few miles from London, and at that time a picturesque village. The intermediate years of his life have been carefully recorded, with the faithfulness and minuteness of a Boswell, by Mr. Charles Dickens, the novelist. Mr. Pickwick's longest journeys, then, were to Bath, Bristol, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds. These, we imagine, would not have entitled him to membership at the Travellers' Club, but they were fraught with many well known and surprising adventures. It was at Ipswich, for instance, that there occurred the mystery of the tasseled night-cap, which he succeeded in assuming in the bedroom he had entered in mistake. How Mr. Pickwick found his night-cap in another person's room has long been an enigma to the commentators; and it has, indeed, been more than once

assumed that this particular passage must necessarily be a gloss maliciously inserted in the original text.

The fact is that there is no end to all that might be written about Mr. Pickwick's vagaries. A veritable literature has, indeed, grown up around him, for all the world as if he were as real as Dr. Johnson or Mr. Browning, indeed, to a large section of the reading public he is very much more real than either of them. The story, however, which, perhaps, above all others shows the grip he took on the England of his day, a grip which has been steadily maintained, is one told by Carlyle himself. Carlyle always insisted on describing Dickens' work as nonsense, but it was a nonsense he found time assiduously to read. The story of Pickwick, however, which he tells with keen delight, is one of the early days when the life of that great man was being issued in monthly

parts. A certain clergyman had been visiting a parishioner, whom he deemed in need of his services. The good man having, as he thought, fulfilled his mission, left the room, closing the door behind him. When, to his intense amusement, mingled with some consternation, he distinctly heard the recipient of his counsel remark contentedly, "Well thank goodness, Pickwick will be out in ten days, anyway!"

THE WAR has not interfered with our shipments of

VARNISHES, PAINTS, DISTEMPER, etc.

We hold LARGER STOCKS than at any time during the past seven years.

PRICES REDUCED, in many cases to below PRE-WAR RATES, owing to high Exchange and greatly increased business.

STOCK LIST may be obtained from:

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SHANGHAI

Manufacturers since 1747.

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CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN—THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS.



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F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd

have opened a new receiving office at

6A Broadway

(Scotch Bakery)

Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
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Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

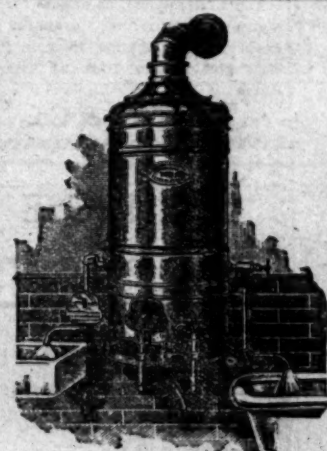
Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

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Hot Water At Any Time

by using a

Gas Water Heater

which can be hired from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to

Engineer's Office

5 Thibet Road.

or Showroom

29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 26, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate.
@ 84% = Tls. 1.18 @ 71.9 = \$1.64

Mex. Dollars, Market rate... 71.55

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch... 5 1/2%

Bar Silver... 1867

Copper Cash... 1867

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 2 1/2% = Tls. 5.74

Exch. @ 71.9 = Mex. \$ 7.99

Peking Bar... 300

Native Interest... .06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 37 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount... 5 1/2%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s... %

4 m-s... %

6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s... 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. @ 47 1/2

Consols... 1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3.4

London... Demand 2.6 1/2

India... (nominal) T.T. 283

Paris... T.T. 48 1/2

Paris... Demand 48 1/2

New York... T.T. 83 1/2

New York... Demand 83 1/2

Hongkong... T.T. 67 1/2

Japan... T.T. 67 1/2

Batavia... T.T. 204 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3.7 1/2

London... 4 m-s. Docs. 3.7 1/2

London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3.7 1/2

London... 6 m-s. Docs. 3.7 1/2

Paris... 4 m-s. 504 1/2

New York... 4 m-s. 86 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

£1 = Hk. Tls. 4.97

Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 5.89

" " 1 = Marks 14.87

Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.05

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.87

" " 1 = Rupees 3.02

" " 1 = Rouble 3.44

" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 26, 1917.

Official

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.50

Consolidated Tls. 3.25

Kota Bahroes Tls. 3.75

Semambus Tls. 1.60

Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.02 1/2

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.10

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07 1/2

Zhangbes Tls. 6.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 84.00

Stock Exchange Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 26, 1917.

Official

Samagagas Tls. 0.95 cash

Chemors Tls. 1.50 cash

Kotas Tls. 2.60 cash

Direct

Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 24:—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:—

Spot: 3s. 3d. to 3s. 2 1/2 d. paid.

April to June: 3s. 2 1/2 d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Dull.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 24:—

Spot: 3s. 3 1/4 d. paid.

April to June: 3s. 3d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, February 23:—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 37 1/2 d. A little more demand. Steady.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 22:—

Bar Silver Spot: 37 1/2 d. No demand; quiet.

London, February 24:—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 37 1/2 d. Quieter.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 23:—

Bar Silver Spot: 37 1/2 d. A little more demand. Steady.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Anglo-Java Dividend And Profits

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-Java Estates, Limited, held yesterday, it was decided to recommend to the shareholders, at the forthcoming annual meeting, the payment of a final dividend of Tls. 0.75 per share, thus making Tls. 1.50 per share for the year.

The result of the year's working may be summarized as follows:—

Gullders:

Profit of the Dutch Companies... 1,616,637.16

Out of which there has been written off for depreciation off Coffee Gardens, Buildings, Machinery etc... 87,476.37

Provision for Income Tax and Contingencies... 79,047.28

Paid as Dividends to Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd... 1,300,000.00

Paid as Interest, Agency Fees and Commission to Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.

150,807.28

After paying the expenses of the Shanghai Office and providing for Directors' and Auditors' Fees, the balance at credit of Profit and Loss A/c of Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., is Tals. 786,806.66.

Tls.

Out of which three Interim Dividends have been paid absorbing... 363,604.75

and it is now proposed: To pay a Final Dividend of Tls. 0.75 per share, amounting to... 372,000.00

To pay a Bonus to Managers and Staffs of... 44,136.28

To carry forward... 7,065.63

Tals. 786,806.66

Laou Kung Mow Annual Meeting

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held yesterday, at the office of the general managers, Messrs. Albert and Co., 22 Kiangse Road. There were present:—Mr. E. C. Pearce (presiding), Messrs. C. M. Bain, E. I. Ezra and Chung Liang-yu (directors), L. M. Beytagh (secretary) and other shareholders representing altogether 2,192 shares.

The chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some few days, we will, with your permission, adopt our usual procedure and take them as read. In laying the report and accounts before the shareholders, the board regret that the year under review has been such an unfortunate one for the company.

Reviewing the events of the year, conditions during the first six months were in every way most unfavorable for the local yarn trade. In the first place, we had to face a steady advance in exchange, from 2s. 7 1/2 d. in January to 3s. 1d. in May. This advance naturally affected the price at which Indian and Japanese spinners could be placed on our market and, in competition, local yarns had, of necessity, to be dropped in price, in order to meet what little demand there was.

During the months of April and May, prices declined Tls. 10 to Tls. 11 per bale. Secondly, we had a very unsettled state of affairs throughout

the country, due to the political unrest caused by the monarchical movement, which became particularly acute about the middle of March, finally culminating in the death of President Yuan Shih-kai on June 6. The reason for mentioning the political situation is that it is a recognized fact that, whenever the country is in a state of political turmoil, the yarn market is invariably adversely affected.

At the end of June, the political horizon commenced to clear, but it was not until the last three months of the year that the price of yarn advanced to anything like a paying basis. In common with other mills, our troubles were further accentuated by the poor cotton crop of 1915 and 1916, which implied a greater production of waste and further necessitating the addition of Indian and American cotton into our mixings.

The labor troubles which I had occasion to mention at our last meeting were successfully overcome during the year, but not unattainably, when we re-started night work. In November last, we experienced some difficulty in securing good night labor. In fact, after three months' trial, your board decided to return to day work only, commencing after the recent Chinese New Year holidays.

Turning to your accounts, it is to be regretted that we have to record a loss of Tls. 196,034.25 on the year's working. This loss has been enhanced by the necessary expenditure on repairs and renewals, on which we have spent Tls. 17,434.25, the principal item of expenditure being the thorough overhauling of our spinning frames, your board, on the recommendation of your manager, having reconstructed and converted them from 308 and 280 spindle frames into frames of 404 and 376 spindles.

The effect of this conversion will be a considerable saving in both labor and stores. The benefits from this alteration should be shown in our next year's accounts.

Interest account figures particularly heavy for the year, being Tls. 32,763.08, as against Tls. 13,987.38 for 1915, but, in 1915, we were able to borrow money at a considerably cheaper rate of interest than during the year under review.

Your plant has been kept in good order, and with the recent economies that have been introduced, your board can only hope to place more favorable report before you next year.

With regard to the future, your board, during the last year, has been carefully considering the introduction of a moderate-sized weaving plant and decided to place in the hands of Messrs. Dickinson and Co. an order for 200 looms. After going into the matter with the greatest care, we found possible to place this number of looms in our present building, while it will only be necessary to make a small addition to our present building for some of the machinery.

The first portion of the machinery was ready to be shipped early in January, but the time of arrival of the balance in these days is a little doubtful. However, your board considered it essential, in the interests of the company, that the order should be placed as soon as possible. We feel certain that this will meet with the approval of shareholders.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

That the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Ezra.

That Messrs. C. M. Bain and Chung Liang-yu be re-elected directors of the company. Proposed by Mr. Simmons and seconded by Mr. Spunt.

That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year. Proposed by Mr. Demets and seconded by Mr. Spunt.

That the next general meeting of the company be held during either February or March, 1918. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Bain.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE

Tls. 18,000 -- EASTERN DISTRICT -- Foreign detached seven room house with especially roomy verandahs, situated in the coolest district in Shanghai. Nine Mow of Land. Tennis, Greenhouses, Large Servants' Quarters. An Ideal Home for the Hot Season.

CHINA INVESTMENT CO., 13 NANKING ROAD, Phone 4757

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$625 B.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yantai	\$257 1/2
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$367 1/2
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	100s.
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 19 B.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 20 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.80
Oriental Cons.	29s.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	\$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$120 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 89 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 84 Sa.
Welshland Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-w-o	Tls. 158 1/2
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Langtszepou	Tls. 9 1/2
Yangtszepou Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tils.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$120 S.
Green Island	\$11.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 19 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 6
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15 B.
Lewellyn	Tls. 60
Lane, Crawford	\$82 1/2 B.
Moutrie	\$85
Watson	\$63 B.
Weeks	\$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 13 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2
Butte	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.70
Chemopadok	Tls. 1.70
Cheng	Tls. 15 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 2.00 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 20 B.
Kapala	Tls. 6 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 1.10
Karan	Tls. 26 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 19 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 1/2
Rernata	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Rennata	Tls. 1.30 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Singel Duri	Tls. 1 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.6 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Talping	Tls. 1.80 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.07 1/2 B.
Tobong	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 11 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 85
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 210 B.

3. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:—

"The output of crude oil for February 25 was 99 tons."

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, February 8 and 9.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber Auction this week:—

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed... @ 154/142

Smoked Good Ribbed... 145/135

Smoked Fine Plain... 139/128

Smoked Good Plain... 120

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed... 120

Unsmoked Good Ribbed... 120

Unsmoked Fine Plain... 132

Unsmoked Good Plain... 117/110

Crape:

Fine Pale Thin... 155/149

Good Pale Thin... 148/134

Good Pale Blanket... 146/140

Good Brown Blanket... 131/130

Fine Brown... 140/126

Good Brown... 128/110

Good Dark... 114/ 93

Barky... 106/ 70

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed... 112/ 50

Loose... 94/ 93

Cupwashing... 126/100

London Quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe... 3/3

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet... 3/2 1/2

Catalogued for sale Pds. 15,367 (about 915 tons).

Sold Pds. 10,361 (about 617 tons). In sympathy with the advance in prices in London and on other consuming markets, a general improvement in values is to be recorded at this week's auction. The demand was good from the very start yesterday morning and prices up to \$153 and \$151 were paid for Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet respectively. One extra fine lot of Sheet fetched \$153. Medium and lower grades of Crape followed the advance in values and were well competed for. No interest was taken in Unsmoked Sheet of which only a few lots were sold. In the afternoon Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet did not exceed \$151, but a good demand was maintained for

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

25 Kiangse Rd., Phone 60

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

If you wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 25 Kiangse Rd. Tel. 60.

most grades at same prices as paid in the morning.

At the continuation of the sale this morning reports of a rise of 1d. in London caused a firmer tone. Fine Pale Crepe went as high as \$155 and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet touched \$154. Medium and lower grades were subject to the same influence. (Meyer & Messors)

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist.
Today									
Ed. op. via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow		7.00*						12.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Tamba maru							noon	11.30
H. kong, southern Form, Australia the Straits, Japan India Kope via Suez ..			11.00*						10.00
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru							p. 30	1.00
Danly, Manchuria and Europe	Sakaki maru							p. 10	1.00
H. kong			11.30*						
H. kong and Canton		10.00*							
Europe via Suez		9.30*							9.00
Japan ports		12.30							noon
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Omi maru								12.30
River ports		8.00							9.00
Ts. niao, Manchuria via Danly	Tuckwo	12.3							noon
Honkong and Canton	Sakaki maru	11.00*							10.00
Chinwanetao	Tamba maru	10.30*							10.00
Shanghai	Sishan	10.00							9.00
Tungwah		5.00	5.00	4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday) ..			5.00						
Hankow	Train								10.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train					11.30*			10.00
H. w			5.00				5.00		5.00
Ningpo	Anping	3.30							
			8.00						
Wednesday, February 28.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	7.00		6.00			6.00		8.30
Japan via Moll	Kasuga maru		5.00					6.00	8.30
Amoy and Hongkong									
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe			5.00						
Japan ports	Kasuga maru	8.30							5.00
River ports	Wuchang & Kianglo	9.00							5.00
Welshland, Chefoo and Tientsin	Koonshing	9.00	5.00	5.00			5.00		9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Empress of Japan	8.00							7.30
Amoy and Hongkong			5.00						7.30
Thursday, March 1.									
Swallow and Hongkong			5.00						
Nagasaki, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe ..			11.0*						
Welshland, Chefoo and Tientsin			9.00*						
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu U.S.A. and Europe	Siberia maru					6.00*			10.00*
River ports	Kiangwah	9.00							9.00
Welshland, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	8.30*							8.00
Swallow, Hongkong and Canton	Holbow	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu ..	Siberia maru	10.00*							9.30
Swallow and Hongkong			5.00						
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow		7.00*						12.30*
Friday, March 2.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Niigata maru							6.00	8.30
Saturday, March 3.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	7.00		6.00					
An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.									
A Postal money orders until 10 a.m. and parcel post until 5 p.m. on previous day.	E	value 1 p.m. Parcels and money orders 0.30 p.m.				value 11.30 a.m. Parcels and money orders 11 a.m.			
C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Reg- istration 8.30 p.m.	F	Registration 8.30 p.m. Supple- mentary mail closed at 7 a.m. value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.				G Letters and boxes with declar- ation value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.			
D Letters and boxes with declared	F	Letters and boxes with declared							

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
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Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 8, a large room, 2 small rooms and bathroom. Suitable for a small family with board. Vacant 1st March.

TO LET. Well furnished room, Western District, with board, \$65.00. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, cosily furnished room, with English bath, without board, moderate rent. Apply 3 Astor Terrace.

TO LET, nicely furnished balcony room, with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or bachelors, in private boarding house. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET, without board, a furnished flat of two large rooms, verandah, and two bathrooms. Apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

TO LET, one double and two single rooms for bachelors, superior room, Western district, near tram. South aspect, tennis and stabling. Moderate. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, for married couple, large and excellently furnished bedroom, with all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, Western district. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, superior and comfortably-furnished bed-sitting rooms facing south, overlooking tennis lawn; large verandah, bathrooms attached; telephone, tram station. Excellent table. Terms moderate.

TO LET, furnished attic room, in private neutral family, with or without board. Central district. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, free taxes, lights, water, quiet locality. Only neutrals need apply. 8 Ward Road.

HOUSES TO LET

46 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, 6-roomed house with attics, to let, for immediate occupation. Apply to Yangtsepoo Road.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Good second-hand marine motor, of about 30 h.p., complete with reverse gear and kerosene fittings. A fair price will be paid for a suitable motor. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENERGETIC young man, at present in outport, desires position in Shanghai. 5 years' experience in a large firm. Good knowledge of bookkeeping, accurate and quick at figures. Salary expected \$125. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

BRITON (home-born and educated), man of initiative and energy, desires change from present berth. First-class credentials, education and connexions. Proofs of business ability, experienced in general office work, etc. Can furnish substantial bond. Travel, outports, office or executive duties preferred. Accountancy not desired. Salary about \$300 to begin. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT of Chinese Y.M.C.A. can fill your need for a competent typist, bookkeeper, clerk, etc. Address Secretary, 120 Szechuen Road.

ADVERTISER seeks change of position, neutral, speaks perfect Chinese, some Japanese and French, travelled throughout China, excellent connections, first-class references, executive experience. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED as general office assistant by neutral. Many years' experience in import, export, shipping and insurance. English, French and German correspondent. A1 references. Please apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADY wishes to recommend a wet nurse; healthy and milk abundant. Phone 2515.

PRIVATE FAMILY (Ally) can accommodate a few table boarders. Very Central. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

ZELDO, reliable clairvoyant, Room 15, Savoy Hotel. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Past, Present and Future.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by Chinese gentleman, a lady tutor (English or American). Must be qualified in English and mathematics. Instruction from 9 to 11.30 a.m. at advertiser's home. Reply, stating tuition, age, whether missionary or not, to 58 Rue Marcel Tillet.

EXPERIENCED teacher in Mandarin can take one or two more pupils. Excellent references. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

FULLY-qualified Mandarin teacher is open to receive a few pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Hsia, I-831 North Soochow Road.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to previous Notification concerning National Registration, British subjects who have been notified to submit themselves to medical examinations should send in their certificates not later than 28th February. Failure to do so will entail their classification as unwilling to serve.

E. H. FRASER,
H.B.M. Consul-General,
Shanghai.
25th February, 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

King's Regulations, No. 1 of 1917. THE attention of all British subjects is called to the provisions of Article 7 of the above Regulations, which is set forth below. Forms of the prescribed return may be obtained on application at this Office.

The Regulations were duly exhibited here on 29th January, 1917. "7.—Any person who, by himself or in conjunction with another person, whether a British subject or not, holds or manages for or on behalf of an enemy any property movable or immovable (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, movable or immovable), shall within one month after the commencement of these Regulations, or if the property comes into his possession or under his control after the commencement of these Regulations, then within one month after it comes into his possession or control, by notice in writing communicate the fact, and such particulars as may at any time be required, to the consular officer of the district in which he is resident, and, if it be immovable property, then to the consular officer of the district in which it is situated.

"Property mentioned in this Regulation shall include property lent to a firm for the purposes of the business of such firm by an enemy, and such property shall be deemed to be property held or managed by a partner of such firm within the meaning of this Regulation."

E. H. FRASER,
H.B.M. Consul-General,
Shanghai.
24th February, 1917.

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NOTICE

MR. CHAS. W. RANKIN, Dean of the Comparative Law School of China (Soochow Univ., Law Dept.), being absent in America, Mr. Tiam H. Franking, of the Government Ins. of Tech., is acting in his place.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith bought an auto, a four-wheeled affair.
And this auto once skidded, but Bill didn't care.
For the 'unfaithful thing, in making the swerve,
Threw Bill in a shop full of "Special Reserve."

RESERVE ALL YOUR ORDERS FOR "SPECIAL RESERVE"—CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" SCOTCH WHISKY

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Shanghai, February 26, 1917.

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